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CA 119:173676 & Immunol.Letters (1993),36 (1),pages
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(3),pages 191-6**

(58) Field of Search

**UK CL (Edition M) A5B BHA
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(54) Therapeutic arylating agents

(57) Arylating agents active against cancer and viral infections e.g. aids have an aromatic ring having at least one labile leaving group and at least one electrophilic group. Typical agents are benzenesulphonic acids, dinitrobenzenes, nitroanilines, nitrophenols, halogenated and nitro benzoic acids, chloronitro benzamides.

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FIG.1

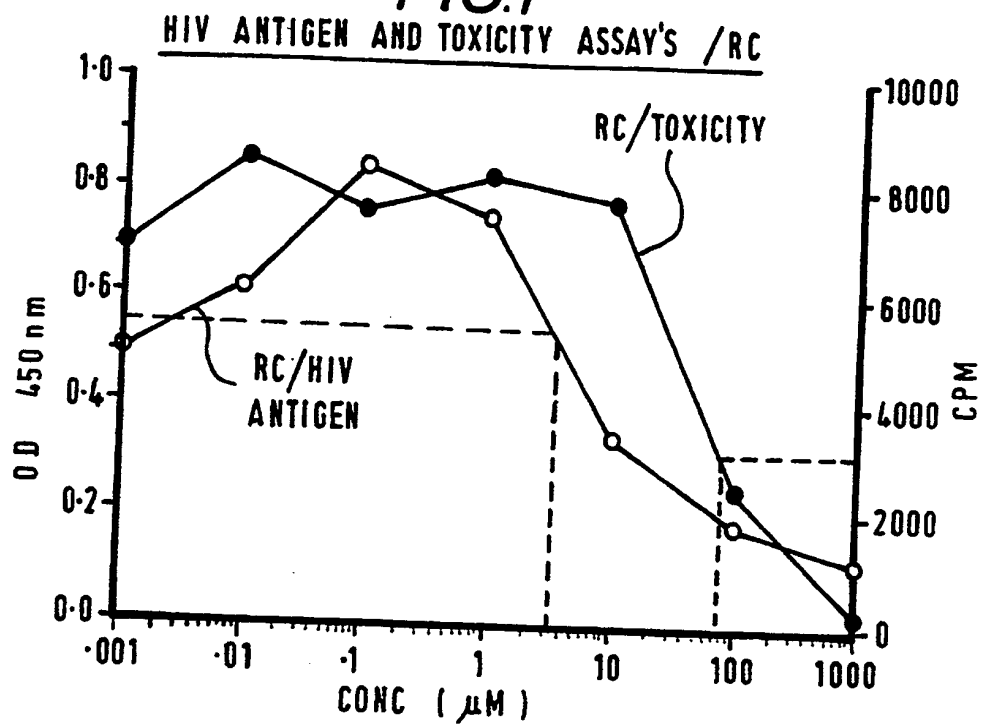


FIG.2

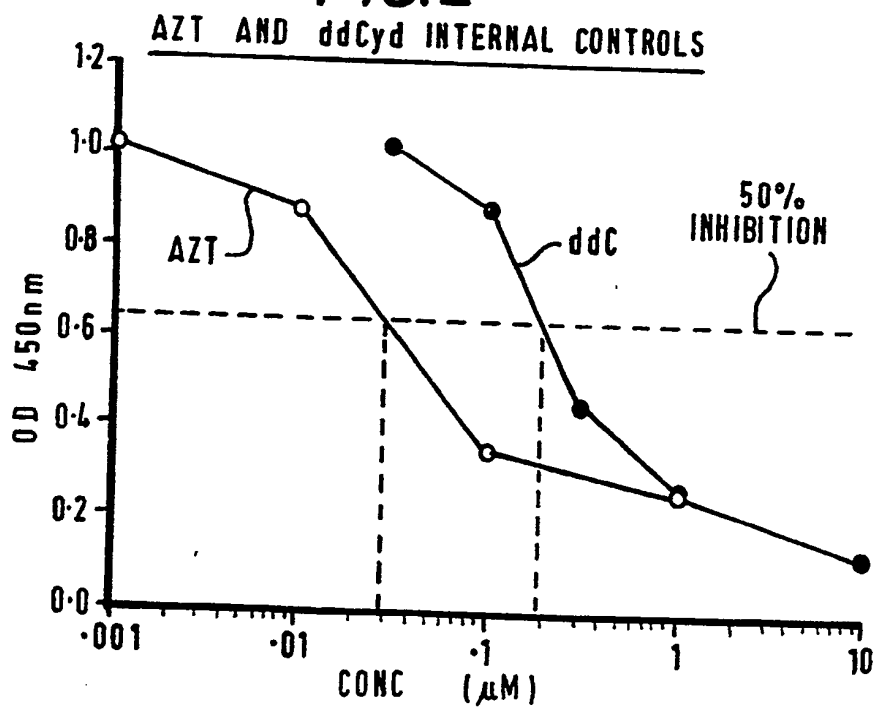


FIG.3

THE EFFECTS OF 2,4,DICHLORO,3,5,DINITROBENZOIC ACID ON
THE GROWTH OF MAC13 MURINE ADENOCARCINOMA COLON TRANSPLANTED
SC AND DRUG ADMINISTERED IP USING A SPLIT-DOSE SCHEDULE
6 ANIMALS PER GROUP

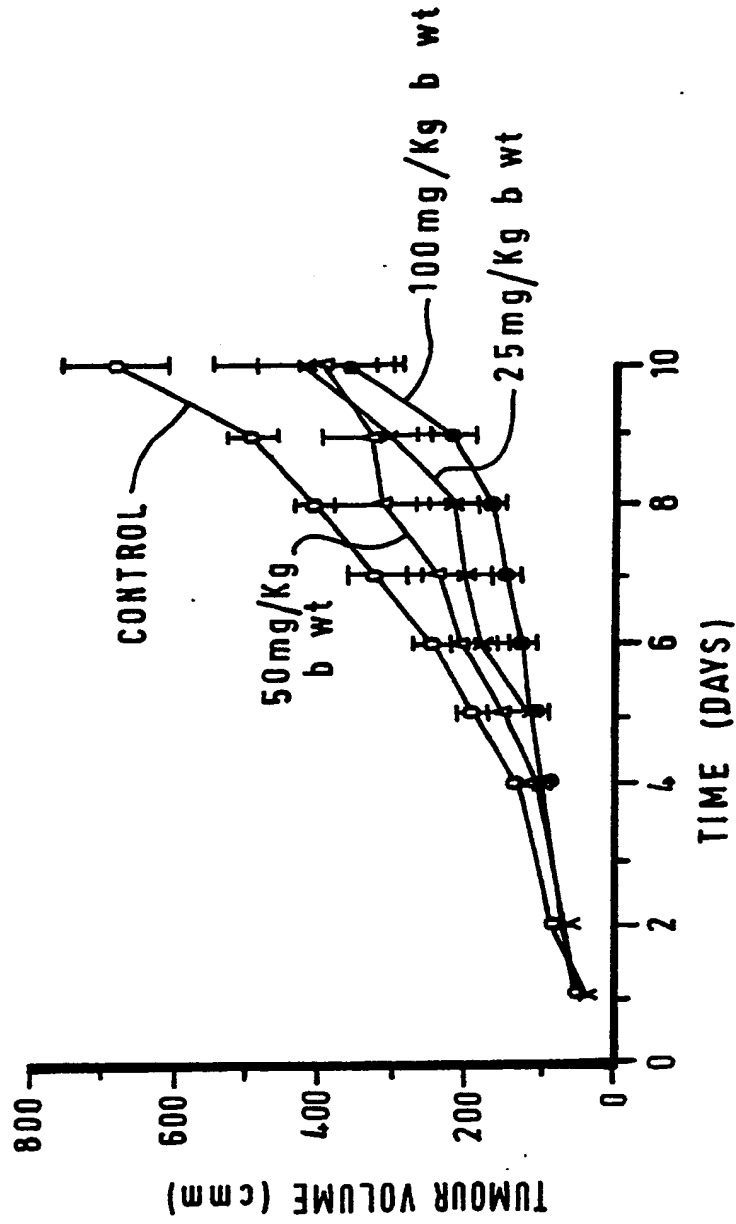
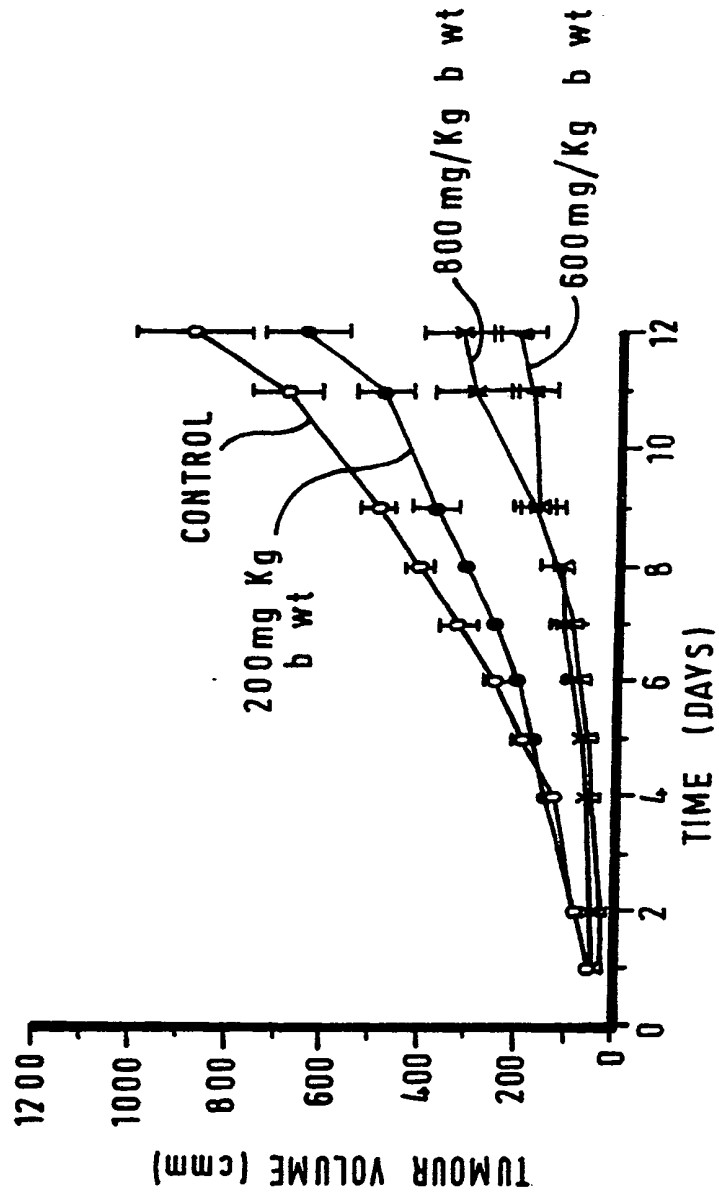


FIG. 4
THE EFFECTS OF 2,CHLORO,5,NITROBENZOIC ACID ON THE
GROWTH OF MAC13 MURINE ADENOCARCINOMA COLON
TRANSPLANTED SC AND DRUG ADMINISTERED IP DAILY
6 ANIMALS PER GROUP



ARYLATING AGENTS

The present invention relates to arylating agents, in particular phenylating agents, which are suitable as therapeutic compounds, especially in the treatment of cancer and disease caused by viral infection.

5

In its broadest sense, the invention relates to arylating agents for use in the treatment of neoplasm or of viral infection such as by HIV. The arylating agent will in particular be a compound having an aryl group whose aromatic ring is preferably carbocyclic and has in any event at least one labile substituent and at least one electrophilic substituent. The carbocyclic or other aromatic ring is preferably monocyclic and in any event the aromatic ring is conveniently one which bears one or more carboxylic acid or sulphonic acid moieties together with one or more nitro and/or amino groups and/or one or more halogen substituents. The substituents preferably do not include more than two nitro substituents. A combination of halogen (eg. chloro) and nitro substituents, especially in the context of a monocyclic arylating agent comprised of a ring carrying a carboxylic acid substituent, is a particularly efficacious structure. One example of such a structure is one based on a combination of mono-nitro- and

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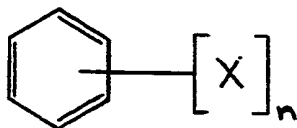
mono-chloro- substitution (eg. 2-chloro-5-nitro benzoic acid and 2-chloro-4-nitro benzoic acid).

5 According to the invention there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of cancer or disease caused by viral infection, in particular AIDS, which compound comprises an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving group substituent and at least one electrophilic group substituent provided that where there are two ortho nitro groups and a para sulphonic group or three symmetrical nitro groups and the labile group at position one is a group as defined in International Specification No. WO91/15200, use is at a concentration of more than 1×10^{-3} moles/litre.

15

Generally speaking the compound of the invention may be of the general formula:

20



(I)

wherein n is an integer and is at least 2 and each X is the same or different and is a labile group or an electrophilic group, provided that when there are at least two groups X which are other than nitro at least one is a labile group and at least one is an electrophilic group.

Moreover, since treatment is sought by what is believed to be an arylating mechanism use is typically at relatively high concentrations and consequently doses. Generally, such concentrations for use of the compounds of the invention will be at least about 1×10^{-2} moles/litre, which in dosage terms is generally at least about 5 mg/kg

In selecting the substituent groupings for a compound according to the invention an essential feature is the provision within any particular aromatic ring context of at least one labile group substituent and at least one electrophilic group substituent. Moreover, a group which may be classified as labile within one particular ring context may be classifiable as electrophilic within another alternative ring context. Furthermore, where there are at least two nitro substituents the labile group substituent may be a ring hydrogen.

That having been understood preferred substituent groups may be defined as those wherein at least one X is selected from each of the following groups, namely:

electrophilic groups - SO_3H , SO_3M (where M is a metal e.g. potassium), halogen and NO_2 .

labile groups - halogen, SO_3H , SO_3M (where M is a metal), NH_2 , substituted NH_2 e.g. NHR_1 , NR_1R_2 (where R_1 , and R_2 are the same or different and are each alkyl, alkyloxy or hydroxyalkyl), COOH , CONH_2 , substituted CONH_2 e.g. CONHR_1 , CONR_1R_2 (where R_1 and R_2 are as defined above) and COOR_3 (where R_3 is a metal or alkyl).

Thus, as general examples of compounds of the invention there may be mentioned the following, namely:

chlorodinitrobenzenesulphonic acids
 chlorobenzenesulphonic acids
 dichlorobenzenesulphonic acids
 aminodinitrobenzenesulphonic acids
 nitromethylbenzenesulphonic acids
 glutathionyldinitrobenzenesulphonic acids
 nitrochlorobenzenesulphonic acids
 dinitrobenzenesulphonic acids
 dinitrochlorobenzenes
 dinitrofluorobenzenes
 dichlorodinitrobenzenes

trinitrophenols e.g. picric acid

trinitroanilines

trinitrochlorobenzenes

trinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

5 chlorodinitrobenzoic acids

dichlorobenzoic acids

dinitrobenzoic acids

nitrochloroanisoles

aminodinitrobenzamides

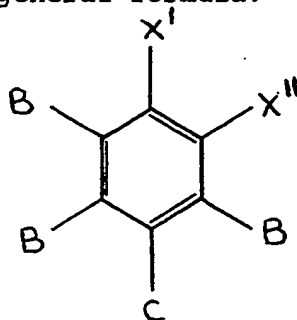
10 dinitroanilines

dinitrochloroanilines

chloronitroanilines

dinitrofluoroanilines

15 The above compounds may typically be summarised by
compounds of the general formula:



(II)

20

wherein X' is SO₃H, SO₃M (where M is a metal), halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., COQ (where Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR₃ in which R₃ is a metal
25 or alkyl), NH₂, substituted NH₂, NO₂ or OH,

X'' is hydrogen, halogen, glutathione or nitro,

each B is the same or different and is hydrogen,

halogen or nitro and

C is hydrogen, nitro, amino (including substituted amino), halogen, alkyl or glutathione.

5

In such compounds the following are preferred features:

X' is SO_3H , SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., amino, nitro or COOH , and

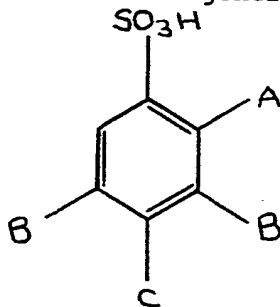
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C is hydrogen, alkyl e.g. methyl, amino or nitro.

The compounds which exhibit anti-cancer and anti-viral effects according to the invention may be sub-divided into a number of preferred groupings, for example, as follows:

15

(i) A compound of the general formula:



(III)

20

wherein A is hydrogen, halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., or glutathione,

B is hydrogen, nitro or halogen e.g. chloro etc.,

5

C is hydrogen, nitro, amino (including substituted amino), halogen, alkyl or glutathione, and

10

D is hydrogen, halogen or nitro.

The above compounds of formula III are preferred because it is believed that the sulphonic grouping can contribute an emulsifying effect which is useful because it increases the solubility of the compounds, which in turn gives better bioavailability in cellular terms.

15

Amongst the above compounds of formula III, those more preferred are:

20

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

25

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

2,4-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

5 Especially preferred are:

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

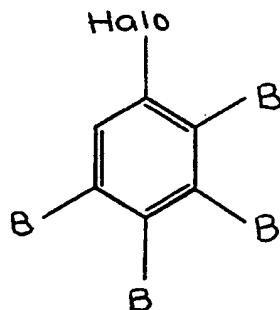
10 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

(ii) A compound of the general formula:

15



(IV)

20

wherein halo is halogen e.g. chlorine, fluorine
etc., and each B is the same or different and is
as defined above.

25 Amongst the above compounds of formula IV, those more
preferred are:

1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene

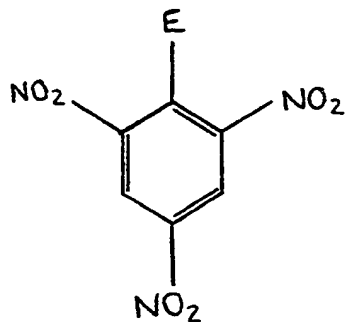
1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene
 1,2-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene
 1,3-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene.

5 Especially preferred are:

1,3-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene
 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene
 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

10

(iii) A compound of the general formula:



(V)

15

wherein E is SO₃H, SO₃M (where M is a metal e.g. potassium), NH₂ or substituted NH₂, halogen or hydroxy.

20

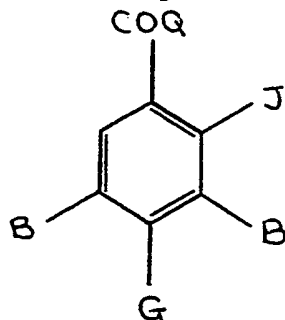
Amongst compounds of formula V, those more preferred are:

2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid),
 2,4,6-trinitroaniline,
 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene.
 2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

25

Of the above preferred compounds the first and third are especially preferred.

(iv) A compound of the general formula:



(VI)

wherein each B is the same or different and is as defined above,

G is as defined above for group C except for alkyl and glutathione,

J is hydrogen or halogen, and

Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR_3 in which R_3 is a metal or alkyl.

Amongst compounds of formula VI, those more preferred are:

2,4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid

2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid

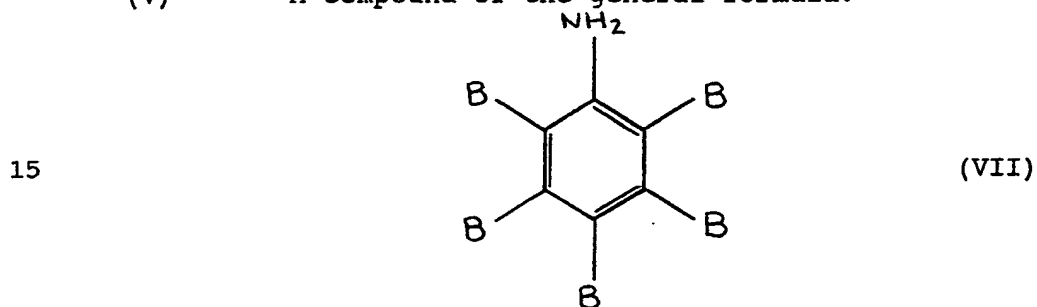
5 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

3-nitro-4-chloroanisole

4-amino-3,5 dinitrobenzamide

Of the above preferred compounds, all but the last three
10 are especially preferred.

(v) A compound of the general formula:



wherein each B is the same or different and is as
defined above, together with amino substituted
20 derivatives thereof.

Amongst compounds of formula VII, those more preferred are:

2,6-dinitroaniline

25 2,4-dinitroaniline

3,5-dinitroaniline

2,4-dinitro-6-chloroaniline

2,6-dinitro-4-chloroaniline

2-chloro-4-nitro aniline

2,4-dinitro-5-fluoroaniline

Especially preferred is:

5

2,6-dinitroaniline

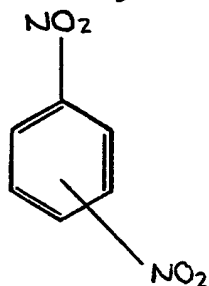
As mentioned above, where there are at least two nitro substituents a ring hydrogen may provide a labile group.

10

Within that context there may be mentioned:

(vi) A compound of the general formula:

15



(VIII)

that is to say:

20

1,2-dinitrobenzene

1,3-dinitrobenzene

1,4-dinitrobenzene

25

The compounds of the invention may be prepared by known process techniques for preparing benzene substituted compounds. Such techniques are described in various standard texts, for example, "Organic Syntheses" 1963 Collective Volume 4, pages 364 to 366, by Harry P. Schultz

and published by John Wiley and Sons Inc.

5 The compounds of the invention may be formulated for use as pharmaceutical compositions (eg for iv, ip, oral or sc administration) comprising at least one active compound and a diluent or carrier. Thus, the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition, which composition comprises a compound according to the invention and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier (eg aqueous).

10

Such a composition may be in bulk form or, more preferably, unit dosage form. Thus, for example, the composition may be formulated as a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or suspension. Soft gel capsules may be especially
15 convenient. The composition may be a liposomal formulation or administered in a slow sustained release delivery system.

20 Compositions in accordance with the invention may be prepared using the active compounds defined herein in accordance with conventional pharmaceutical practice. The diluents, excipients or carriers etc. which may be used are well known in the formulation art and the form chosen for any particular regimen will depend on the given context and
25 the physician's choice.

Thus, for example, as illustrated below the compounds of the invention may be administered in solution in sterile

deionised water. Also, if necessary, solution may be facilitated using dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) or alternatively an alcohol, a glycol or a vegetable oil. The compounds are most favourably administered in corn oil or as a solution in DMSO/sterile water.

The invention further includes within the above use context the use of a compound as defined herein in the preparation of a medicament for the prophylaxis or therapy of cancer or viral infection, eg to reduce or eliminate cancerous growth.

In using a compound of the invention dosage guidance can be taken from animal studies such as that described below. In such studies doses of from about 50 mg/kg typically up to about 200 mg/kg and even up to about 400 mg/kg and beyond have proved effective. Thus it is to be expected that a typical dosage for humans will be from about 5 mg/kg typically to about 20 mg/kg and perhaps generally to about 40 mg/kg or higher. The concentration and dose are to be sufficient to bring an arylating mechanism into play.

As can be seen from the especially preferred compounds listed above, those compounds of the invention which are most efficacious are in believed descending order of activity as follows, namely:

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

- 4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid
 1,5-chloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene
 2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid)
 2,4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
 5 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid
 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
 3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid
 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
 2,6-dinitroaniline
 10 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene
 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene
 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene
 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid
 2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
 15 2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid

Especially preferred compounds are those wherein at least one X is selected from:

- 20 labile substituent group(s) - 1 or 2 halogen groups
 and/or NH_2 or substituted
 NH_2 and/or COOH or
 substituted COOH and/or
 alkyl and/or $\text{SO}_3\text{H}/\text{SO}_3\text{M}$
 25 electrophilic substituent
 group(s) - 1 or 2 nitro groups
 and/or $\text{SO}_3\text{H}/\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ and/or
 1 or 2 halogen groups

Moreover, while the compounds of the invention can be used within the dosage regimen exemplified above, where there are three symmetrical nitro substituents or the active agent is otherwise as disclosed in International Specification No WO 91/15200, as indicated above, the concentration of active agent in any formulation must be more than 1×10^{-3} moles/litre and preferably at least 1×10^{-2} moles/litre.

10

As shown by the results reported in Table 8 below, 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid shows consideration anti-tumour activity in vivo. This could not be supported in vitro and it appears some compounds according to the invention require activation in the patient's liver. This and some other compounds may also be immunomodulators.

15

The following animal study illustrates the remarkable activity of compounds of the invention.

20

ANIMAL STUDIES

The purpose of these studies was to evaluate the anti-tumour properties of a group of compounds with structural similarities that may act as arylating agents. Their in vivo anti-tumour responses were assessed against two ascitic tumours, the MAC15A murine colon adenocarcinoma and the P388 murine leukaemia and various solid tumour models.

25

The MAC15A ascites tumour cells were transplanted into male NMR1 mice by ip inoculation at a cell density of 1×10^5 cells in $200\mu\text{l}$ buffer (Table 1). The P388 were transplanted ip into male BDF1 mice at cell density of 1×10^6 cells in $200\mu\text{l}$ buffer (Table 2). The solid tumour models included the MAC13 and MAC16 murine colon adenocarcinomas, the B16 F1 murine melanoma and the M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma.

Treatment commenced 3 days after ip transplant or, in the case of solid tumours such as MAC13 and MAC16, treatment commenced when average tumour volumes reached 40mm^3 .

The animals were located in both cases into groups of 5 to 8 animals.

The animals were sacrificed after 12 days or when tumours ulcerated, tumour volume exceeded 1000mm^3 or loss of body weight exceeded 50%.

Except where otherwise stated, the compounds used were dissolved in DMSO and diluted in sterile distilled water, at appropriate concentrations before administration in a solvent volume of $200\mu\text{l}$. Anti-tumour responses were obtained by comparing the median survival times or tumour growth inhibition against solvent controls. The results obtained are as shown in Tables 1 to 8 below.

Preparation of dosage solutions is exemplified as follows:-

Subjects: No : 10 animals

Weight: 22g

5

Dosage: 50mg/kg body weight per animal per day
thus 1.1mg per mouse per day

10

Total Mass Dosage: 55mg active ingredient (referred to 5.
day treatment regime)

Total Formulation: 10ml solvent plus 55mg for division
into 50 doses of 1.1mg dissolved in
200 μ l solvent

15

T/C% is determined as follows:-

Animal Survival	<u>Test</u>	<u>Control</u>
	T days	C days

20

$$T/C\% = \frac{T}{C} \times 100$$

25

Example

Animal Survival	<u>Test</u>	<u>Control</u>
	443 days	100 days

30

$$T/C\% = \frac{443}{100} \times 100 = 443$$

35

A figure of 158 or above indicates performance justifying
clinical trial.

Conclusions

The effect of a group of primarily halogenated arylating compounds on the growth rate of a number of experimental tumours has been evaluated in vivo and the following findings were noted:

1. Structure-activity relationships against the MAC15A murine colon adenocarcinoma, in the female NMRI mice showed maximal activity on a split-dose schedule and when the halogen was maximally activated for nucleophilic attack.

2. The most active compound was 4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid (T/C% 443) administered at 100 mg/kg body weight in a daily schedule of 5 days.

3. Against the M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma, 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid showed activity on a split-dose schedule down to 25 mg/kg body weight by both ip and sc routes. Both the amide and the methyl ester showed 10-fold increase in toxicity and were without antitumour activity. The acid also effectively inhibited growth of B16 murine melanoma and the MAC16 murine colon adenocarcinoma.

It is concluded that this group of compounds show a wide spectrum of activity against murine models.

TABLE 1

5 Anti-tumour activity against MAC15A (murine adenocarcinoma colon). Structure-Activity relationship. 5 animals per group. Dose 100 mg kg⁻¹ ip per day.

10	Compound	Schedule (days)	T/C% ^a
	4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	443
	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	414
15	1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	386
	2,4,6-trinitrophenol	1,2,3	300
	4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	286
	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	271
	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2	243
20	2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	242
	3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	229
	2,6-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	214
	2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	212
	1,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2	200
25	1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	200
	1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	188
	2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	188
	2-chloro-4-nitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	171
	2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	171
30	2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	171
	1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	171
	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	140
	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	137
	1-chloro-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene	1,2,3	113
35	4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4	113
	2,4-dinitroaniline	1,2	100
	2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	100
	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	100
	4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzamide	1	100
40	4-chloro-3-nitroanisole	1,2,3,4,5	100
	4-chloro-2,6-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	87
	6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	87
	1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroaniline	1	75
45	1-flouro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	1	62.5 ^b

a=median, T-test group, C-solvent control; b-toxic death

TABLE 2

Anti-tumour activity against P388 (murine leukaemia).
Eight animals per group. IP treatment on day 1 to 5.
Dosage is per day.

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>TC%^a</u>
10	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene-		
	sulphonic acid	100mg kg ⁻¹	203
15	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene-		
	sulphonic acid	50 mg kg ⁻¹	259

20 a=mean, T=test group, C=solvent control.

TABLE 3

30 Anti-tumour activity against P388 (murine leukaemia)
treated ip with 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid
(CDNSA). 8 animals per group. Dosage is per day.

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Schedule (days)</u>	<u>T/C%^a</u>
35				
	CDNSA	100	1,2,3,4,5	2 2 5
		75	1,2,3,4,5	3 0 0
40				

a=mean, T-test group, C-solvent control

TABLE 4

Anti-tumour activity against M5076-reticulum cell sarcoma
16 days after im transplant. 7 animals per group. Drugs
dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
2,4 BA	75 ^a	ip	1,4,6,9	79,88 ^b
	50	ip	1,4,6,9	57
	25	ip	1,2,4,6,9	75
	75	sc	1,4,5,7,9	66
	50	sc	1,2,4,5,6,7,9	76
	25	sc	1,2,4,5,6,7,9	63
2,4 BZ	2.5 ^a	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	51
	1.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	34
2,4 BM	1.0 ^a	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	41
	0.5	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	39
	0.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	42

a = Maximum tolerated dose

b = two independent experiments; 4 animals had no tumour in
the second experiment

2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

2,4 BM = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester

% Tumour Weight Inhibition:-

Treated

Control

Agm

Bgm

Tumour weight

% inhibition = $\frac{B - A}{B} \times 100$

TABLE 5

5 *Anti-tumour activity against B16F1-murine melanoma 12 days after sc transplant. 6 animals per group. Drugs dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.*

10	Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
15	2,4 BA	75 ^a	ip	1,5	71,81 ^b
		50	ip	1,5	45,56 ^b
		25	ip	1,5	13
		75	sc	1,3,5	30
		50	sc	1,3,5	9
20		25	sc	1,3,5	22
	2,4 BZ	2.5 ^a	ip	1,2	39
		1.25	ip	1,2	17
25	4 BA	100	ip	1,5	39
		75	ip	1,5	41
		50	ip	1,5	10
	4 BZ	5 ^a	ip	1,3,5	18
30		2.5	ip	1,3,5	18
		1.25	ip	1,3,5	27
	4BM	2.5 ^a	ip	1,3	67
35		1.25	ip	1,2,3	43

a = Maximum tolerated dose

b = Two independent experiments

40

2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

4 BA = 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

45 4 BZ = 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

4 BM = 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester

TABLE 6

5 *Anti-tumour activity against MAC13 murine colon adenocarcinoma 12 days after im transplant. Drugs dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.*

10	Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
15	2,4 BA	75 ^a	ip	1,4,5	45
	2,4 BA	50	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	39
	2,4 BA	graph ³	ip	graph ³	graph ³
20	2,4 BZ	2.5 ^a	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	51
	2,4 BZ	1.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	17
	2 BA	graph ⁴	ip	graph ⁴	graph ⁴

25 a = maximum tolerated dose

30 2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid³

2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

2 BA = 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid

(3: see Figure 3 of the drawings; 4: see Figure 4 of the drawings)

TABLE 7

40 *Anti-tumour activity against MAC16, murine colon adenocarcinoma sc transplant on day 11 after the beginning of treatment with 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (2,4 BA). Drug dissolved in corn oil. The tumour volumes were at least 40mm³ at the beginning of the treatment. 6 animals per group. Dosage is per day.*

45	Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
50	2,4 BA	75 ^a	ip	1,2,5,8	88
		50	ip	1,2,4,5,8	91

55 a = maximum tolerated dose

TABLE 8

5 *Anti-tumour activity against B16 murine melanoma 12 days after sc transplant on female C57/black mice. 6 animals per group. Dosage is per day and is ip.*

10	Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
15	2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid	700	1,2,3,4,5,6	62

In addition, the following primary assay was used to investigate the anti-viral activity of compounds in accordance with the invention, in particular 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

Anti-tumour activity and toxicity studies have additionally been completed for the following compounds with broadly satisfactory results:-

- C22 2,5-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid
- C23 2,4-dichloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid
- C24 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid
- 30 C25 2-amino-5-nitrobenzoic acid
- C26 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzoic acid
- C27 3,5-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid

PRIMARY ASSAY

35

(i) *Acute Infection Assay.* High titre virus stocks of

the human immunodeficiency virus HIV-1_{RF} were grown in H9 cells with RPMI 1640 (Flow laboratories) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, penicillin (100IU/ml). Cell debris was removed by low speed centrifugation, and the supernatant stored at -70°C until required. In a typical assay C8166 T-lymphoblastoid CD4+ cells were incubated with 10xTCID50 HIV-1_{RF} at 37°C for 90 minutes and then washed three times with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cell aliquots (2×10^5) were resuspended in 1.5 ml growth medium in 6 ml tubes, and compounds in log dilutions [200µM to 0.2µM] were added immediately. 20 mM stock solutions of each compound were made up in 70% alcohol. The compounds were stored as a powder and made up freshly in distilled water before each experiment or were stored as a 20 mM stock solution in 70% alcohol. The final concentration of alcohol in the tissue culture medium was 1%. The cells were then incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂. At 72 hours post-infection 200 µl of supernatant was taken from each culture and assayed for HIV (Kingchington et al, 1989, Robert et al 1990) using an antigen capture ELISA which recognizes all the core proteins equally (Coulter Electronics, Luton, UK). The following controls were used: supernatants taken from uninfected and infected cells, infected cells treated with AZT (Roche Products UK, Ltd) and ddC (Roche) and R031-8959 (Roche) an inhibitor of HIV proteinase. The IC₅₀ activities of 8959, AZT and ddC in infected cells were 1, 10, 20 nM and 200 nM respectively (accompanying Figure 2). The ELISA plates were read with a spectrophotometer. Compounds were

tested in duplicate at each concentration, and the data shown is the average of at least two assays. This assay assesses the activity of compounds by measuring their inhibition of HIV core antigen levels.

5

(ii) *Chronically Infected Cell Assay.* Chronically infected cells (H9rf) were washed three times to remove extracellular virus and incubated with the active compounds (200-0.2 μ M) for four days. HIV-1 antigen in the supernatant was then measured using an ELISA.

10

To test for compound toxicity uninfected H9 cells were incubated with the compounds for four days. Supernatants were discarded and the cells resuspended in 200 μ l pg growth medium containing 14 C protein hydrolysate. After 6 hours the cells were harvested and the 14 C incorporation measured.

15

(iii) *Toxicity Assay.* To test for compound toxicity, aliquots of 2×10^5 of uninfected cells were cultured with the compounds in the same dilutions for 72 hours. The cells were then washed with PBSA and resuspended in 200 μ l of growth medium containing 14 C protein hydrolysate. After 12 hours the cells were harvested and the 14 C incorporation measured. Uninfected, untreated cells were used as controls. Toxicity is expressed as inhibition of uptake of 14 C protein hydrolysate.

20

25

The results of these assays for 4-chloro-3,5-

dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid are shown in accompanying Figure 1 in which RC stands for Radopath compound C i.e. 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid. The results are also summarised in Table 9 below:

5

TABLE 9

<u>Compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀</u>	<u>CD₅₀</u>	<u>TI</u>
10 4-chloro-3,5 -dinitrobenzene- sulphonic acid	3 μ M	80 μ M	28.6

15 The IC₅₀ is the drug concentration that causes a 50% reduction in HIV core antigen levels as detected by the Coulter P24 antigen assay and is determined by doubling dilutions of supernatant taken from tubes containing untreated acutely infected cells. The CD₅₀ is the
20 concentration of drug that causes a 50% inhibition of cells as measured by ¹⁴C protein hydrolysate uptake. The therapeutic index (TI) is determined by dividing the CD₅₀ by the IC₅₀.

25 Further results for other compounds in accordance with the invention are summarised in Table 10 below:

TABLE 10

5	<u>Compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀</u>	<u>CD₅₀</u>	<u>TI</u>
	2-chloro-3,5-dinitro- benzenesulphonic acid	25 μ m	>200 μ m	>8
10	4-amino-3,5-dinitro- benzenesulphonic acid	20 μ m	100 μ m	5
	2,4,6-trinitrophenol	<0.2 μ m	95 μ m	>475
15	4-chloro-3,5-dinitro- benzoic acid	30 μ m	70 μ m	2.33

Initial tests performed approximately contemporaneously indicated 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid would demonstrate performance at least as efficacious, if not more so, as any of the compounds whose tests are reported herein.

Following the methodology set forth earlier for performance assay against HIV, more extensive assays were performed as reported in Tables 11 below:

TABLE 11.1

5 STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP AGAINST HIV VIRUS

	CODE	COMPOUNDS	Ag _{IC50}	Tox _{CC50}
10		GROUP A		
15	P1	picryl chloride		
	P2	picric acid		
	P3	picrylsulfonic acid (sodium salt)		
20		GROUP B		
	C1	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
	C2	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide		
	C3	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
25	C4	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
	C5	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide		
	C6	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
	C7	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
	C8	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
30	C9	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid		
	C10	2-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid		
	C11	3,4-dichlorobenzoic acid		
	C12	2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid		
35	C13	4-chlorobenzoic acid		
		GROUP C		
40	S1	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S2	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S3	4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S4	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S5	4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid		
45	S6	4-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S7	2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid		
	S8	2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid		

TABLE 11.1 (CONT/D)

5	GROUP D	
10	E1	1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene
	E2	1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene
	E3	1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene
	E4	2,3-dichloronitrobenzene
	E5	2,4-dichloronitrobenzene
	E6	2,5-dichloronitrobenzene
15	E7	3,4-dichloronitrobenzene
	E8	3,5-dichloronitrobenzene
	E9	1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene
	E10	1,2,3-trichloro-4-nitrobenzene
	E11	1,2,4-trichloro-5-nitrobenzene
20	E12	2,4,6-trichlorobenzene
	E13	2,3,4,6-tetrachloronitrobenzene
	E14	pentachloronitrobenzene

25

TABLE 11.2

30	P-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
	<u>Against HIV-1RF</u>			
35	P1	0.6	7	10
		-	5	-
		0.4	-	-
	Average	0.5	6	12
40	P2	38	67	2
	P3	>200	>200	-
	<u>Against HIV-1IIIB</u>			
45	P1	0.6	7	11.6
		1	7	7
	Average	0.8	7	9
50	<u>Against chronically infected cells</u>			
	P1	0.9	7	8
		2	12	6
	Average	1.5	9.5	6

TABLE 11.3

	C-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
5	<u>Against HIV-IIIB</u>			
	C1	5	70	14
10		36	70	2
		33	70	2
		35	60	2
	Average	27	70	3
15	<u>Against HIV-1RF</u>			
	C1	7	60	8.5
		-	-	56
		16	56	3.5
20	Average	11.5	57	5
	<u>Against chronically infected cells</u>			
	C1	16	30	2
25		16	95	6
	Average	16	63	4
	<u>Against HIV-1IIIB</u>			
30	C2	2	70	35
	C3	0.3	7	23
35	C4	40	100	2.5
		30	70	2.3
	Average	35	85	2.4
40	C5	5	50	10
	C6	5	60	12
	C7	23	150	6
		5	>200	>10
45	Average	22	>175	8
	C8	10	60	5
50	C9	>200	>200	-
	C-10	>200	>200	-
	C-11	>200	>200	-
55	C-12	>200	>200	-

TABLE 11.4

5	S-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
	<u>Against HIV-1RF</u>			
10	S1	20	100	5
		19	60	3
	Average	20	80	4
15	S2	NR		
	S3	NR		
	S4	>200	>200	-
20	S5	>200	>200	-
	S6	>200	>200	-
25	S7	>200	>200	-
	S8	40	100	2.5
		30	70	2
	Average	35	75	2.4
30				

TABLE 11.5

5	E-Compounds	IC50	CC50	SI
		(Antiviral)	(Toxicity)	(Selectivity Index)
	<u>Against HIV-1RF</u>			
10	E1	4	10	2.5
	E2	4	13	3
15	E3	4	7	1.5
	E4	80	>200	1.5
	E5	180	>200	1
20	E6	110	>200	2
	E7	>200	>200	-
25	E8	120	>200	1.5
	E9	ND		
	E10	>200	90	-
30	E11	>200	>200	-
	E12	>200	>200	-
35	E13	>200	80	-
	E14	>200	>200	-

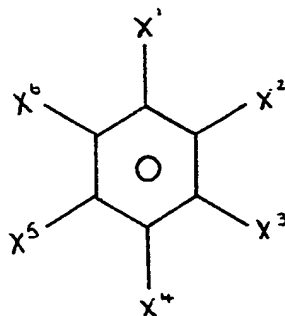
40 While the invention has been described above in various
specific details, it will be appreciated that numerous and
various modifications may be made within the spirit and
scope of the claims which follow. Thus, for example, the
functional groups can be in various other positions, of
45 which the above specifically recited are examples only.

CLAIMS

1. A compound for use as a pharmaceutical, the compound comprising an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving moiety and at least one electrophilic moiety.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 and having the general formula:

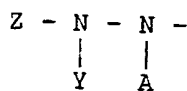
10



I

15 wherein one of X^1 to X^6 is a labile leaving moiety, one of the balance thereof is an electrophilic moiety and the remainder are the same or different and are hydrogen or a substituent.

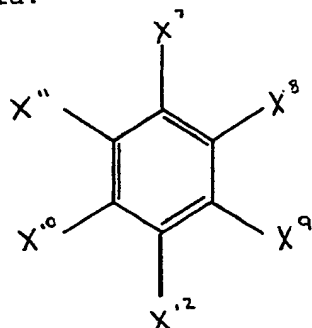
20 3. A compound as claimed in Claim 2 wherein X^1 is a labile leaving moiety, one of X^2 to X^6 is an electrophilic moiety and the remainder are, each independently, hydrogen or a substituent, provided that when X^2 and X^6 are nitro groups, X^4 is neither a nitro group, a sulphonic acid group nor a sulphonate group or X^1 is not a labile group as defined
25 below, namely a hydroxy group, an amino group, a sulfo group, a carboxy group, a methyloxy group, halogen or a hydrazyl group of the formula:



- 5 wherein A is hydrogen or an unpaired electron of the nitrogen atom, Y is hydrogen or an organic group and Z is an organic group, or Y and Z together with the adjacent nitrogen atom form a nitrogen-containing heterocycle.
- 10 4. A compound as claimed in Claim 2 wherein one of X¹ to X⁶ is a labile leaving moiety, one of the balance thereof is an electrophilic moiety, and the remainder are the same or different and are hydrogen or an substituent with at least two thereof being other than nitro, at least one
- 15 being a labile moiety and at least one being an electrophilic moiety.
5. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 4, wherein at least one of X¹ to X⁶ is an electrophilic moiety or labile moiety selected from the following:-
- 20 electrophilic moieties - SO₃H, SO₃M (where M is a metal), halogen and NO₂
- 25 labile moieties - halogen, SO₃H, SO₃M (where M is a metal), optionally substituted NH₂, COOH, optionally substituted CONH₂ and COOR₃ (where R₃ is a metal or alkyl).

6. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim which has the general formula:

5



II

wherein:-

10 X^7 is SO_3H , SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen, COQ (where Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR_3 in which R_3 is a metal or alkyl), NH_2 , substituted NH_2 , NO_2 or OH;

15 X^8 is hydrogen, halogen, glutathione or nitro;

X^9 , X^{10} and X^{11} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; and

20 X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino, halogen, alkyl or glutathione.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:-

25 X^7 is SO_3H ;

X^8 is hydrogen, halogen or glutathione;

X^9 and X^{10} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro;

X^{11} is hydrogen; and

5

X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino, halogen, alkyl or glutathione.

8. A compound as claimed in Claim 7 and as set forth by name below:-

10

8.1 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

8.2 4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

8.3 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

15 8.4 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

8.5 3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

8.6 2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

8.7 2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

8.8 4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

20 8.9 3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

8.10 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

8.11 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

8.12 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid

8.13 a salt of any of the acids listed as 8.1 and 8.12

25

9. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:-

X^7 is halogen;

X^8 , X^9 , X^{10} and X^{12} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; and

X^{11} is hydrogen.

5

10. A compound as claimed in Claim 9 and as set forth by name below:-

10.1 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene

10 10.2 3,4-dinitrochlorobenzene

10.3 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene

10.4 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

10.5 1,3-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

10.6 1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene

15

11. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:-

X^7 is SO_3H , SO_3M (where M is a metal), NH_2 or substituted NH_2 , halogen or hydroxy;

20

X^8 is nitro;

X^9 is hydrogen;

25

X^{10} is hydrogen;

X^{11} is nitro; and

X^{12} is nitro.

12. A compound as claimed in Claim 11 and as set forth by name below:-

5

12.1 2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid),

12.2 2,4,6-trinitroaniline,

12.3 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene.

10 13. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:-

X^7 is a group of formula-COQ in which Q is hydroxy, optionally substituted amino or has the formula $-OR_3$ in which R^3 is alkyl or metal;

15

X^8 is hydrogen or halogen;

X^9 and X^{10} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro;

20

X^{11} is hydrogen; and

X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino or halogen.

25

14. A compound as claimed in Claim 13 and as set forth below by name:-

- 14.1 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid
- 14.2 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid or its alkyl ester
- 14.3 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid or its alkyl ester
- 14.4 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid
- 5 14.5 2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid
- 14.6 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
- 14.7 3-nitro-4-chloroanisole
- 14.8 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
- 14.9 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
- 10 14.10 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

15. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:

X^7 is optionally substituted amino; and

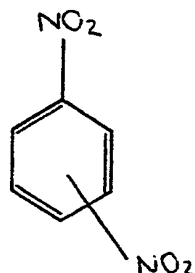
15

R^8 to R^{12} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro.

16. A compound as claimed in Claim 15 and as set forth
20 below by name:-

- 16.1 2,6-dinitroaniline
- 16.2 2,4-dinitroaniline
- 16.3 3,5-dinitroaniline
- 25 16.4 2,4-dinitro-6-chloroaniline
- 16.5 2,6-dinitro-4-chloroaniline
- 16.6 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline
- 16.7 2,4-dinitro-5-fluoroaniline

17. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 wherein a ring hydrogen provides a labile moiety, the compound having the general formula:



(VIII)

18. A compound as claimed in Claim 17 and as set forth by name below:-

18.1 1,2-dinitrobenzene

18.2 1,3-dinitrobenzene

18.3 1,4-dinitrobenzene

19. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, wherein at least one of X^1 to X^6 is selected from:-

labile moiety/moieties - 1 or 2 halo groups
and/or NH_2 or substituted
 NH_2 and/or $COOH$ or
substituted $COOH$ and/or
alkyl and/or SO_3H/SO_3M

electrophilic moiety/moieties - 1 or 2 nitro groups
and/or SO_3H/SO_3M and/or
1 or 2 halo groups

20. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer, pre-cancer or disease caused by viral infection, which compound comprises an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving moiety and at least one electrophilic moiety.

21. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer, pre-cancer or disease caused by viral infection, the compound being selected from the following classes of organic compounds:-

- 21.1 chlorodinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.2 chlorobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.3 dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid
- 15 21.4 aminodinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.5 nitromethylbenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.6 glutathionyldinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.7 nitrochlorobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.8 dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
- 20 21.9 dinitrochlorobenzene
- 21.10 dinitrofluorobenzene
- 21.11 dichlorodinitrobenzene
- 21.12 trinitrophenol e.g. picric acid
- 21.13 trinitroaniline
- 25 21.14 trinitrochlorobenzene
- 21.15 trinitrobenzenesulphonic acid
- 21.16 chloronitrobenzoic acid
- 21.17 chlorodinitrobenzoic acid

- 21.18 dichlorobenzoic acid
 - 21.19 dichloronitrobenzoic acid
 - 21.20 dichlorodinitrobenzoic acid
 - 21.21 dinitrobenzoic acid
 - 5 21.22 nitrochloroanisole
 - 21.23 aminodinitrobenzamide
 - 21.24 dinitroaniline
 - 21.25 dinitrochloroaniline
 - 21.26 chloronitroaniline
 - 10 21.27 dinitrofluoroaniline
22. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer, pre-cancer or disease caused by viral infection, the compound being a compound as set forth below by name:-
- 15
- 22.1 2,4,6-trinitrophenol
 - 22.2 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
 - 22.3 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
- 20 23. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer or pre-cancer, the compound being a compound as set forth below by name:-
- 23.1 1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene
 - 25 23.2 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid
 - 23.3 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid
 - 23.4 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid

24. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of disease caused by viral infection, the compound being a compound as set forth below by name:-

- 5 24.1 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
24.2 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

25. A pharmaceutical composition, which composition comprises a compound according to any preceding claim and
10 a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

26. A composition as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the diluent or carrier is aqueous.

15 27. A composition as claimed in Claim 25 or Claim 26 which is in unit dosage form.

28. A composition as claimed in Claim 27 which is in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or suspension.

20 29. Use of a compound as claimed in any one of Claim 1 to 24 for the preparation of a medicament for the prophylaxis or therapy of cancer, pre-cancer or viral infection.

25 30. Use as claimed in Claim 29 wherein the compound is at a concentration and dose which enables an arylating mechanism to be brought into play.

31. A method of treating disease caused by viral infection, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 24 or a composition as claimed in any one of
5 Claims 25 to 28.

32. A method of treating cancer or pre-cancer to reduce or eliminate cancerous growth, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound as claimed
10 in any one of Claims 1 to 24 or a composition as claimed in any one of Claims 25 to 28.

33. A chloro- or nitro-benzenesulfonic acid compound, a chloro- or nitro-benzoic acid compound or chloro- or nitro-
15 benzamide compound for use as a pharmaceutical.

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Patents Act 1977
aminer's report to the Comptroller under Section 17
(The Search report)

Application number
GB 9410420.5

Relevant Technical Fields

- (i) UK CI (Ed.L) A5B (BHA)
(ii) Int CI (Ed.5) A61K

Search Examiner
M R WENDT

Date of completion of Search
15 SEPTEMBER 1994

Databases (see below)

(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
1-30,33

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES: CAS ONLINE

Categories of documents

- | | |
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| <p>X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.</p> <p>Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.</p> <p>A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.</p> | <p>P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.</p> <p>E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.</p> <p>&: Member of the same patent family; corresponding document.</p> |
|--|---|

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 1083001 (MERCK) see Claim 8	1,2,25
X	GB 0866516 (SALSBURY) see Claim 1	1,2,5,25
X	GB 0738623 (LAURENCON) see Claim 1	1,2,25
X	WO 91/15200 A2 (AYUKO) see Claim 1 and 6	1,2,12,20,22 29,30
X	Merck Index, 11th Edition at Nos. 188, 3365 and 8901	1,2,5
X	CA119: 173676 & Immunol. Letters (1993), 36(1), pages 1-6 see Abstract	1,2,10,29
X	CA115: 173928 & Immunol. Letters(1991), 29(3), pages 191-6 see Abstract	1,2,10,29

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

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